

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

NO. 130.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will be
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, that he is a man of great
ability in early life, more recently a Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN L. SCOTT would
refer to his friends heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

In the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful
and prompt attention.

jan13 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

feb22 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Will practice in the Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

O. W. CRADDOCK.....C. S. F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan4 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINSDAY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.

deel1 w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

dec6 t-w&t

LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.

may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,

Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jan4 w&t

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. M. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and the District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals at Louisville, and in any part of the
State, will receive all prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Moore, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

thos. b. moore, jr.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional
business of the late Mr. Clay & Monroe. All
communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive
prompt attention.

april w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, and in
the Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on
Market street, in Mansions House, 2d floor from corner.

april w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the State, and the public.

Office on Main street, in Mansions House, 2d
floor from corner. sep19 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.

sept w&t-wt

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Camisoles, and Vests, on the
best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And every thing necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

jan11 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

nov7 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, size, and quality of
handsome

Carpets, Tassels, Cornices, Boudoirs,
Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Suits, Shade Trimmings,
Coco Matting, Stair Rugs, Curtains, Crumb Cloths,
Gimp, Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and ready to order Flags, Tar-
gets, Banners, etc. All articles for the Military
are kept entire new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

au13 w&t-wt

T. G. WATERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOTS & SHOES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..... \$1 00

TUESDAY..... OCTOBER 8, 1861.

AN ENTERPRISING CORRESPONDENT.—The New York Times has a very enterprising correspondent in Missouri. Wishing to witness the battle of Lexington to describe it, he surrendered himself as a prisoner to the rebels. Gen. Price treated him very well, and gave him a front seat to see the show, and he was enabled to get up an interesting account of the fight. Gen. Price and the rebels get a handsome puff for their courtesy in "affording every facility" to our "own correspondent." This beats Russell.

It is stated that the fees or emoluments of the Surveyor of New York, this year, in consequence of the heavy confiscations at that port, will be little less than one million of dollars.

It is estimated that the Yankee property under the ban of the sequestration act amounts in the State of Virginia alone to about thirty millions of dollars.

The Mobile papers represent the work of defense south of that city as going bravely on. Labor in abundance has been furnished, and they are executing as rapidly as the engineers lay out for them.

(For the Yeoman.)

General Crittenden. I have just observed with regret, in Thursday's issue of the Yeoman, a communication over the signature of "Young America," which might seem to carry with it some reflections upon the character and soldierly qualifications of General Thomas L. Crittenden. I am entirely sure that nothing was further from the purpose of the writer; but his language, no doubt hastily written, might bear such a construction. If there is identifiable with the Union party in Kentucky a single prominent individual entitled to the regard and respectful consideration of Southern men, that person is Gen. Crittenden. I had hoped that whatever criticism might be directed against others, he, at least, would, in common justice and truth, be spared. Unlike most other members of the Union party, who readily yielded to the first pressure of outside influence or temptations of interest or ambition, and from being anti-slavery, suddenly became irrepressible coercionists and war men, he resisted every appeal of interest, ambition, and even friendship and affection, and only consented to identify himself with the extreme men of his party and the war policy of the Administration, when the authorities of his State declared war against the South, and called upon him, as its citizen and soldier, to draw his sword in its defense. Whatever others may think of the action of the Legislature and the duty of obedience to it, as a true and authorized interpretation of the real feelings and wishes of the people, he at least honestly believes that it correctly represents their will, and that it is his imperative duty to obey. Whether he is right or wrong in this, time alone can determine. But no one who knows the high qualities of his noble and manly spirit, as does the writer of this communication, can doubt that he believes himself right. So much for his claims upon Southern men, for at least justice. As to his qualifications for his military position, I suppose that the officers and soldiers of the State Guard, who voluntarily elevated him to it in view of all the probable consequences and dangers to themselves, involved in the selection, were competent judges. But "Young America" is greatly mistaken as to the extent of Gen. Crittenden's military experience.

In addition to his having been on Gen. Taylor's staff, when on the line of the Rio Grande, for six or eight months, he was immediately thereafter appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and as such, served with his regiment with great credit and popularity on Gen. Scott's line for nearly a year. In truth, he most of the time had the entire active command of the regiment, and was almost universally looked up to and regarded by the officers and men of the regiment with feelings of the utmost respect and confidence, both as an officer and gentleman. Intending no disrespect to his co-officers in command, Col. Thompson and Maj. Breckinridge, command compels me to say that he was looked upon by every one connected with the regiment and line of operations, as the actual head and spirit of the corps. I might also add that Gov. Magoffin's confidence in Gen. Crittenden was such that he tendered him the appointment of Inspector General, after the resignation of Gen. Buckner. But it was not my intention to enter into a defense of Gen. Crittenden's soldiers' qualifications; he needs none. I simply wished to state a few facts.

If, in the course of this unhappy war, opportunity offers, I doubt not Gen. Crittenden will demonstrate himself competent to discharge every duty required of him in his character, both as soldier and gentleman. I differ widely, very widely, in opinion from General Crittenden in regard to the present unhappy troubles of our State, the causes that brought them about, and the duties they impose. But I know him to be innately imbued with the truth, honor, and generosity of the true gentleman, and the courage, prudence, and judgment of the soldier, and I confidently look to the future for his vindication in both respects.

OCTOBER 7th. JUSTICE.

The Great Eastern steamship has proved to be a failure. During the storm she encountered off the coast of Ireland early in September she was almost entirely wrecked—her great strength alone preventing her from coming totally so.

The Memphis Avalanche and Bulletin have been merged into one paper, called the Avalanche, and hoists the name of Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

(For the Yeoman.)

A friend having called attention to a grave error in my communication signed Young America, as to Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's service as a military man, we feel bound to acknowledge it. He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and no more gallant or honorable officer was in the war. The point of our piece was the Legislature's weakness in making such a to-do in legislating him into the command of the Kentucky troops, when our Constitution was preventing and resisting the effort of all such legislation. Speaking of him as we did, as a man of sense, and having the simple point in mind that the Legislature was losing itself in trying to do an unconstitutional act from personal preference, we wrote as we did. We feel constrained to say that no man in Kentucky would command our vote more readily for the office held.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Acknowledging the Object.—A Duly People.

A late arrival from England brings an address from the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the great patron of American Abolitionists. The object of the address is to deprecate his censure and to assure him that she and her associates still labor in the cause of dissolution and emancipation.

The *Pocahontas Advertiser* learns that Col. T. C. Hindman has succeeded in obtaining about 3,000 more men in western Arkansas for General Hardee's command.

President Davis has appointed Brigadier General Braxton Bragg a full General, the highest rank in the Confederate army.

A gentleman of eminence and entirely reliable, direct from Richmond, Va., states that ex-Governor E. Lewis Lowe, of Maryland, made his escape to Richmond, and states, as a matter of fact, that Gen. McClellan had had 400 intoners marched out into line and all shot down.

The Richmond Examiner learns that Mr. Isaac Davenport, of the firm of I. & G. B. Davenport, of that city, who owed \$10,000 to Northern creditors, on being made acquainted with the provisions of the act of sequestration passed by the Confederate Congress, proceeded immediately to the office of Thomas T. Giles, Commissioner under said act, and gave his check for the amount.

Before adjourning the House, Speaker Buckner, having resumed the chair, said, in substance:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

When I was out of the chair this morning on official business, you kindly adopted a resolution of thanks for the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office. I thank you sincerely for the kindness which prompted it, and the confidence which it conveys.

If I have succeeded in doing my duty, it has been because of your generous cooperation in the business of legislation. I have been pleased to see that your sojourn at the Capital and your associations have tended rather to assuage than to increase the acerbity of party rancor.

If your proceedings have not been altogether harmonious, your differences have been expressed with the dignity becoming your position. Though we have failed to keep from our borders the armies of the Confederacy and the North, and have

been compelled to identify him with the Union party in Kentucky a single prominent individual entitled to the regard and respectful consideration of Southern men, that person is Gen. Crittenden. I had hoped that whatever criticism might be directed against others, he, at least, would, in common justice and truth, be spared.

Unlike most other members of the Union party, who readily yielded to the first pressure of outside influence or temptations of interest or ambition, and from being anti-slavery, suddenly became irrepressible coercionists and war men, he resisted every appeal of interest, ambition, and even friendship and affection, and only consented to identify himself with the extreme men of his party and the war policy of the Administration, when the authorities of his State declared war against the South, and called upon him, as its citizen and soldier, to draw his sword in its defense.

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OCTOBER 7th. JUSTICE.

SEASONABLE HOURS.—A late sketch of the mode of life of a popular French writer, represents her as rising at one o'clock, P. M., dining in the evening, passing the time with her friends until eleven, and then writing the balance of the night. At six in the morning the popular writer goes to bed and sleeps until noon. One of our own popular writers is guilty of the same gross absurdity, as we know from his own admissions, turning night into day. Nothing is gained by the process. It is a freak of genius which none but a very eccentric genius could ever be guilty of perpetrating.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The Metropolitan Record has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:

In some localities, we are told, the products of whole farms will, it is said, be entirely lost, while the potatoe disease has reappeared in several counties, with all its former virulence.

Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances,

great quantities of turf have been destroyed,

and serious fears entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life

than that which shocked the world twelve years ago.

We make the following extracts from the Memphis papers of the 30th:

The Policy of England Toward the United States Being Developed.

It was whispered about the country some time ago that an English vessel had arrived at one of our ports with 50,000 Enfield muskets. The name of the vessel and her port of entry were kept a profound secret, nor is it our intention to divulge it now, although we know the vessel has arrived and brought that number of Enfield rifles. Thirty cases of this celebrated arm arrived in this city yesterday, and are on their way to Columbus. They have not been unpacked since they left England.

The city was literally alive yesterday with soldiers marching and countermarching, guns and caissons almost innumerable—

"Rattled o'er the stony street."

but whether they were coming to or going from the city our readers will hardly care to know in regard to the United States. We say:

"First, the noblemen or lords of the land are not in sympathy with the North, but are saying and doing everything they can against us. The Earl of Shaftesbury stated to me surprise to learn of such a feeling. They warned the country years ago of what were the designs of the British Government toward that of the United States. From the time that the notorious English Abolitionist Thompson visited this country to the present time, England had but one object in view, in reference to us, and that was to produce the dissolution of the Union.

The clergyman referred to was the Rev. Mr. Newman, who has lately returned from Europe. On his way home he stopped in England and watched closely the feeling there in regard to the United States. He says:

"First, the noblemen or lords of the land are not in sympathy with the North, but are saying and doing everything they can against us. The Earl of Shaftesbury stated to me surprise to learn of such a feeling. They warned the country years ago of what were the designs of the British Government toward that of the United States. From the time that the notorious English Abolitionist Thompson visited this country to the present time, England had but one object in view, in reference to us, and that was to produce the dissolution of the Union.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Highly Important Document.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-General Fremont, Commander of the Western Division of the Army, and Colonel Frank P. Blair, Jr., of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, (light artillery.) The letter of Colonel Blair to Judge Blair, his brother, and Postmaster General, was immediately brought before the President and the Cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of General Fremont, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present, the President and a majority of the Cabinet being unequivocally adverse to the removal.

Mrs. Fremont, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Colonel Blair's attack on General Fremont, and immediately wrote to the President, requesting a copy of Colonel B.'s letter. The President declined to furnish Colonel Blair's letter, and in the same letter disallowed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont. General Fremont then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Colonel B.'s letter, and through Judge Montgomery Blair, the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to General Fremont, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Colonel Blair, at the request of the Postmaster General; but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson Barracks, awaiting the examination before a Court Martial. The charges and specifications by General Fremont, with all the correspondence accompanying, we give below:

FIRST CHARGE—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification—That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions, between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major-General J. C. Fremont, who was then the Commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; and said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the Commanding General to give weight to his assault.

Second Specification—That said Col. Blair made secret charges against his said Commanding General, in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made, not to the Secretary of War or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but to the Postmaster General, his brother; thus using his family relations with the Cabinet to get secret indiscretions, unsustained, and ungentlemanly charges against said Commanding General before the President of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commission to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by, and to consist in part, of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accused.

The said vexations and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did, in part disturb the President's confidence in said Commanding General and the administration of the affairs of said Western Department.

That said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said Military Department.

Third Specification—That said Col. Blair wrote said letters to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity of defense.

CHARGE SECOND—That said Col. Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First Regiment, Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the Army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote, and caused to be published over his own signature, in the *Missouri Democrat*, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest, to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viz: "I assure you [meaning the editors of said newspaper], whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of, and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General.

Second Specification—That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the city of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Col. Blair to his brother, Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked A;) second, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, (marked B;) third, the President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, (marked C;) fourth, Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President, (marked D;) fifth, Montgomery Blair's telegram to Gen. Fremont, (marked E.) Signed, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States:

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster General Blair, containing certain statements respecting Gen. Fremont and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair that on that letter you sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing General Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which, in your judgment, have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
[Signed.] JESSE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay. Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S RPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1861.

Mrs. GENERAL FREMONT.—My Dear Madam: Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter you bore me

from Gen. Fremont on yesterday, and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him at night.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. Blair, to say that I sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster-General Blair did go, with my permission, to see and converse with General Fremont as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers,

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him. Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Sept. 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.
[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GENERAL FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 19, 1861.

GENERAL FREMONT, Major-General Commanding:

I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public.
[Signed.] M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE: I write you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gaumer, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and headstrong move adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh! for one hour of our dead Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Lyon, and thus averting the calamities brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is very certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the State. I can not say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but I am disposed to believe that the movements by McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate, but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at my rate, and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and can not speak on the head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The loyal citizens of Kansas have petitioned the Government for military aid. 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